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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C.

In the Matter of

Revision of the Commission's Rules
To Ensure Compatibility with
Enhanced 911 Emergency
Calling Systems

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CC Docket No. 94-102
WT 00-80

**REPLY COMMENTS OF
SBC WIRELESS INC.**

SBC Wireless Inc ("SBC Wireless") files this Reply to Comments filed in conjunction with the Commission's request for parties to discuss "call back capabilities for non-serviced initialized handsets and address whether further Commission action, such as technical solutions or educational programs is needed or appropriate".¹ SBC Wireless' Comments noted that if the Commission was inclined to act it should be 1) in the area of encouraging education; and 2) the establishment of a universally recognized "non-service initialized" mobile identification number (MIN) (i.e. telephone number) so as to alert the PSAP operator of the call back limitations.² Other Commentors agree that education is the key.³ Likewise, several Commentors, including the "Public Safety

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List A B C D E

¹ "Comment Sought on Request for Further Consideration of Call Back Number Issues Associated with Non-Service Initialized Wireless 911 Calls", *Public Notice*, CC Docket 94-102, WT Docket 00-80 (Released May 18, 2000). ("Public Notice").

² Comments of SBC Wireless Inc., pp. 4-6, CC Docket 94-102, WT 00-80 (filed June 19, 2000).

³ Comments of BellSouth, p. 3; Comments of the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association, pp. 8-10; Initial Comments of the Texas Commission on State Emergency Communication, pp. 3-4; Comments of Verizon Wireless, p. 7; all filed CC Docket 94-102, WT Docket 00-80 June 19, 2000.

Entities” requested this inquiry echo the suggested adoption of a universally recognized “non-service initialized” MIN/telephone number.⁴

None of the Commentors suggest a workable solution for providing call back capabilities to non-service initialized handsets. The ICSA makes a two paragraph reference to a solution “for the cellular switch to assign a pseudo number to each wireless 911 call that would permit call back” that it claims has been proposed before--but provides no specifics as to the technical basis for the solution.⁵ What had been proposed before was an assumption based on the use of TLDN numbers, the errors of which CTIA once explains in its Comments.⁶ The ICSA also suggests that as a partial solution the Commission should change its rules and allow the ESN on non-service initialized phones to be modified so as to create a clone of a service initialized phone.⁷ ICSA claims that firms used to provide this service but “CTIA and its members, citing Part 22.919 of the rules, used the Federal Courts to put most extension phone firms out of business”.⁸ What the Federal Courts did was to prohibit such entities from openly and blatantly violating the Commission’s rules by engaging in such cloning. The reason cloning fraud has diminished is in part related to the strong prohibition on modifying ESNs. ICSA’s attempt to bring the ESN cloning debate into this docket should be rejected.

Rather than suggesting that a technical solution is any more feasible the Comments demonstrate that providing call back capabilities on all wireless 911 calls is impossible from a network standpoint because 911-only phones are being distributed that

⁴ Comments of the Independent Cellular Services Association (ICSA), MT Communications and EE911Cellular.Com, p. 3; Initial Comments of the Texas Commission on State Emergency Communications et al, pp 2-3; *all filed CC Docket 94-102, WT Docket 00-80 June 19, 2000.*

⁵ ICSA Comments p. 3-4.

⁶ CTIA Comments, pp. 4-5 and cites contained therein.

⁷ ICSA Comments, pp. 4-5

are not capable of receiving an incoming calls. As the Declaration attached to the AT&T Wireless Comments notes, in explaining the method in which calls are received and delivered on a wireless network, when delivering a call to the handset the mobile switching center pages the mobile and the mobile must respond.⁹ When CTIA had one of the wireless 911-only phones tested it discovered that the phone “does not have a standby state and cannot be paged when powered down . . . When the 911 button is pushed the mobile turns on. Finds a base station and originates a call. . . When the call is terminated by either the base station or the mobile, the mobile returns to its off state and cannot be paged”.¹⁰ Secure Alert LLC, the company that develops, distributes and markets the Magnavox Mobile911 phone acknowledges in its comments that such phone “cannot receive incoming calls” and notes that advanced technologies “may one day permit the incorporation of multiple air-interface standards, **call back capability** and handset-based location features (i.e. GPS) **into later versions** of the Mobile 911 handset”.¹¹ In the interim however, such phones are being marketed and Secure Alert attaches testimonials from its customers regarding their acceptability. Thus, even if technical solutions were feasible, which they are not, they would not address the concerns raised by the Public Safety Entities.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein and in SBC Wireless’ initial comments, if the Commission believes that some action is warranted in this area, such action should be in

⁸ ICSA Comments, p. 5.

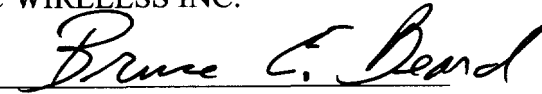
⁹ Comments of AT&T Wireless, Declaration of John Snapp, para. 3.

¹⁰ CTIA Comments, 7-8 and Exhibit 4.

¹¹ Comments of Secure Alert, L.L.C., pp. 3 & 4-5.

the form of establishing a non-service initialized number and encouraging further education.

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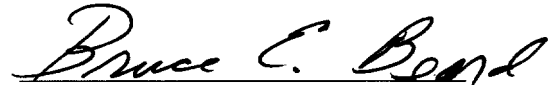
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